SUNDAY, APRIL 14, 1895.

B our friends _he favor us with manuscripts fo publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

Local, News.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Paies and New York Associates Plass Is at 21 to 39 Am street. All information and doc-uments for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

An Occasion for Thankfulness.

In the midst of the widespread dissatisfaction at the Supreme Court's failure to pronounce upon every feature of the income tax, do not let us be oblivious to the priceless value of the opinion by which one supremely important issue has been decided.

The incontrovertible fact that a tax on land is a direct tax, and therefore impossible for the American Government to exact except after apportionment by population, has been so declared, in the face of insidious and powerful influences which threatened to pull down the Supreme Court into a whirlpool of legal and intellectual sophistry that would have stamped it forever after as the pusillanimous and impotent slave of every popular clamor loud enough to make itself heard. In forbidding the income tax to be levied on land in the manner proposed by the law, the Supreme Court has performed its solemn duty of denying that the Ninth section of the First article of the Constitution is a dead letter. After having been wiped out by the socialistic mob, that provision now shines fair and clear again on the indelible pages of the Constitution.

This is no time to fret at the increased dis criminations about property, or the increased perplexities of the Federal tax office, which flow from the Supreme Court's conelusion. The broader and more ramifying the effect of the land decision, the more it takes in under the wing of its impregnable constitutionality, and the more men and property it rescues from the fraud and outrage of the populistic trap which CLEVE-LAND and his masters sprung upon a confiding country, the sooner the entire abuse will be swept off the statute books, and the more thankful we should be.

Let us thank GoD that we have still a Supreme Court capable of defending the Constitution and of holding its supreme law inviolate, even against the most powerful and most vicious assault on its stability which recklessness and contempt for America's democratic institutions can combine to produce.

Beef's Price.

The sudden rise in the price of beef has produced a rebellious discussion of unusual value, because the folly of it is satisfactorily exposed as folly. A large part of the community and of the press have got it into their heads that business generally has taken on the form of trusts; so they conclude that the old-fashioned rules of supply and demand have been trampled out, to be replaced by any arbitrary regulations of prices that the trust-bosses may desire. We remember the tremendous boom in cattle years ago when the unclaimed prairies made grazing free, and all the poor or dissolute young swells of England, with a few of our own, went West to punch cows, to acquire good behavior, and to accumulate fabulous and monopolistic piles of dollars. It was a romantic and glittering era. Then when the cattle lands became taken up for agriculture, and the immense herds had to be fenced in and rent had to be paid for grass, the great stock on hand caused the price of steers to drop; and with that fall the velvet of the cowboy's imaginary profit was sadly wiped away. After a long period of depression in the cattle trade, a depression so heavy that all the wild and shabby-genteel young prairie dogs have been absorbed again into their native circles, we find ourselves suddenly confronted with a legitimate scarcity of beef. But violently and unexpectedly as the price has jumped up, it could not shake itself free from the crazy maledictions of the antitrust bediam, in which the trust idea monopolizes the brain. Our contemporary, the National Provisioner, explains also how the American people generally have become fastidious in their choice of the best cuts of beef, so that any unusual disproportion between the supply and the demand is felt

with double effect. We are sorry for the sake of the poor that beef cannot be without price, or free; but it will be much more helpful to present the facts of the situation instead of pretending to feed empty stomachs with the wind of gabble about trusts.

Japan's New Island.

As it seems certain that, however the war in the far East may terminate, the island of Formosa will pass to Japan, it is worth while to examine the value of the Mikado's prospective acquisition. It will be found that this island, which derives its name from the beauty of its scenery, confers upon its occupiers strategetic and commercial advantages recognized by European navigators for almost four hundred years, and that it possesses great natural resources in the form of mineral, agricultural, and forest products.

A glance at the map will demonstrate the

strategetic importance of Formosa, lying as tdoos between what the Chinese term the Bouthern Sea and the Eastern Sea, and being separated from the Chinese mainland by a strait which in the narrowest part is only ninety-one miles wide. Manifestly, also, it constitutes a way station between the Japsness and Philippine archipelagos. The area is nearly 15,000 square miles, or about twice that of the State of Massachusetts. The population is estimated at some two milas, but as yet a large part of the island, including most of the eastern coast, is but thinly peopled, being still tenanted by aboriginal savages of the Malay type. The western coust is occupied by Chinese emigrants from the Amoy district, intermingled with whom are semi-civilized aborigines who have adopted the Chinese language, dress, and customs. It was more than two and half centuries ago, at the time of the overthrow of the Ming dynasty in China by the present Manchu reigning family, that a number of the adherents of the MINGS came over to Formosa, expelled the Dutch, and effected a firm lodgment in the island. Since 1682, however, the Chinese in Formosa have recognized the Manchu sovereign at Pekin, and have been included among his . The policeman is the arbitrary judge of the

subjects. During the two hundred years which have since claused they have suffered more grievously even than any of the inhabitants of the Chinese mainland from misgovernment at the hands of the mandaring deputed to rule them, with the exception of a brief recent period, when good roads were made throughout the Chinese part of the island, and a telegraph line was constructed between two important points.

The forests of Formosa are of tropical va-

riety and luxuriance. No fewer than sixtyfive specimens of the different kinds of timber indigenous in the Island may be seen in the museum at Kew. Among the especially valuable trees may be mentioned several species of palms, the aloc, the cassis, the camphor, and the tree which supplies the materials for the pith paper of the Chinese. The pineapple grows in abundance, and European travellers are struck with the beauty of the wild flowers, particularly of the orchids, lilies, and convolvuluses. Rice s grown in such quantities that Formosa has acquired the title of the granary of China. Other articles of export are sugar, tea, indigo, jute, hemp, oil, rattans, and ground peanuts. The sweet potato, taro, millet. barley, wheat, and maize are also cultivated, and it is said that in some parts of the island coffee might be grown with advantage. Coal, petroleum, and sulphur exist in quantities sufficient to make them of economical importance. The principal coal fields hitherto worked are in the northern part of the island; as far back as 1877 the export of the combustible exceeded 31,000 tons. A great extension of the coal-mining industry will unquestionably follow the advent of the Japanese. In this enumeration of the treasures and attractions of Formosa we should not omit to note that its waters are well stocked with fish and shell fish, and that its forests abound in game. In a word, with the exception of Ceylon, there is no island in the East which is at once so beautiful and so fruitful as Formosa

It is evident that in this island the Japanese would find no mean prize of a short war, even if it were unaccompanied with a large pecuniary indemnity.

Six College Professors.

We are particularly interested in the project for starting a new literary periodical the American Historical Review, for the reason that a grand array of college professors are behind it. At the conference to promote the project held here last week, there were more than a score of professors from the chief colleges of the country, and they elected an Editorial Board of six professors, from among whom an editor is to be chosen. The project is backed up by professors of distinction in Texas and California, in New Hampshire and other Eastern States, New York and other middle States, Illinois and other Western States. We cannot doubt that they will be able to raise the "guarantee fund" needed to meet the business expenses, and to pay the writers. This fund should be of a good size.

There are intellect, scholarship, philosophy, and some Attic salt, among our college professors. Most of them are men of estimable character, rigid virtue, and appropriate habits. Few of them get such salaries as they ought to command; yet we do not know of a single strike, any large strike, or any sympathetic strike, on that account, at any time.

The trouble with many of our college professors arises from plerophory; and this is often induced by the circumstance that they stand in a relation of masterhood toward young people, toward the untutored or the mind in tutelage. A mind. more important thing, however, in its bearing upon the new magazine, is that, while there are some satisfactory writers among them, these are comparatively very few. Most of them are overcertain, or dry, or stiff, or wearisome in their compositions; they often lack gracefulness, freshness, bravery, and spirituality; they are pragmatical; they are exceedingly pedantic; they have not those captivating qualities which belong primarily to the orator, but which are useful also in literature. The tendency of life in a college professor's chair does not seem to be favorable to the development of the broader brain, though there have been, and yet are, men of signal native genius in several of our colleges.

At one time it was our duty to attend a convention of college professors, nearly a hundred of them. There were but few creative spirits among them; few men of sap or essence; few who were high and free in mind or pluck. Nearly all of them were disposed toward pedantry of a stunting kind, a kind which makes impossible the efflorescence of the brain.

We trust that the six professors of the Editorial Board of the new magazine will select a chief editor who knows how to run it so as to make it truly rich, and how to keep it free from vain logomachies. We shall take the time to read the compositions of the professors. We shall watch for any gleam of light which may be in them. And we trust that the professors will have good luck with a venture, the like of which has never existed in this country.

Oppressing the Poor Peddlers.

An ordinance of this city (No. 422) authorizes the Mayor, through his marshal, to grant licenses "to any peddler, hawker, vender, or huckster of any kind of merchandise," using a horse and wagon, hand cart, or other vehicle, the legal charge for which license is \$5. These licenses are for the term of a year, each renewal costing fifty cents, and one of the provisions of the ordinance is that the holder shall conspicuously display a badge, containing the number of the license engraved thereupon. These licenses are, by the ordinance, to be granted only to persons of good character; they are subject to revocation, and a person violating their conditions is liable to a fine of not more than \$25 or, in default of fine, to imprisonment from five to ten days. Section 425 of the same ordinance declares that no licensed peddler or hawker "shall permit any cart, wagon, or other vehicle, owned or controlled by him or her, to stop, rest, remain upon, or otherwise encumber any street, avenue, or highway for a longer period than ten minutes at one time.' Nassau street, between Wall and Spruce, is exempted from the authority given in this

ordinance between S A. M. and 6 P. M. The regulations prescribed for street peddlers are, as we have quoted them, fair and reasonable; for it would be an intolerable abuse of authority to authorize peddlers paying a nominal license fee to use the streets of this city which belong of right to all the people, establishing themselves in proximity to tradesmen and shopkeepers who rent their premises and who should be shielded from such competition. Unfortunately, however, the law in its operation works much injustice. There is no certain legal way of computing the time taken by a peddler. Peddiers do not as, a rule, carry watches of Swiss or Danish make, or even the Waterbury, Elgin, or Waltham variety.

time limit fixed by the ordinance. As a con sequence of this, the peddlers, a very numerous body and nowadays mostly Italians, Greeks, or Russians, are a prey to the exac tions and extortions of some policemen, and numerous arrests are made from among these poor persons, the fine usually imposed being the profit of a whole week's hard work. The Greeks and Italians suffer most, for they have the least familiarity with the English language and cannot usually make their side of the case known either at the

police station or the police court. The injustice of summary and unauthor ized arrests of poor peddlers is not, however, the most serious of which there is reason to complain. What we may call the original injustice is aggravated as follows: When the peddler is arrested and is taken into custody, whether the arrest be warranted by the provisions of the legal time limit or not. there is no police provision for the care of his stock of fruit or other merchandise. The usual custom is to leave the cart or truck at the door of the station house, and it is soon rifled of its contents. This in volves to the imprisoned man, who may in fact, be afterward proved guiltless of any offence, the complete loss of his capital invested. And when discharged in the police court next morning after perhaps a night's imprisonment, he finds his stock gone and his cart or wagon seized, he is left without any redress. He cannot sue the city of New York for the act of one of its policemen. He cannot sue the Mayor who granted him the license, but who has no power to protect the licensee. A peddler having perhaps a family dependent upon his labor for support, has neither time nor money to seek protection in court. Recently a society has been formed for the mutual protection of those peddlers and hawkers who are arraigned in police courts, but that organization cannot restore to a peddler his pilfered stock.

Article V. of the United States Constitu tion, which is greater than all the Boards of Aldermen in existence, and all the ordi nances which collectively they have ever had the power to enact, declares that no person shall be deprived, without due process of law, of either his life, liberty, or property. Section 6 of Article I. of the amended State Constitution gives the same guarantee in the same words. When a peddler is arrested and his merchandise is seized, the Police Department puts both in its custody, and the application of common sense to a simple matter would seem to show that the police authorities should be liable for the property as they are for the person of the arrested individual.

These poor peddlers and hapless hawkers are without influential friends, and the oppressions of which they are the victims should appeal strongly to the Mayor and engage his attention.

The Pay of Goff.

Mr. JOSEPH LAROCQUE, the Chairman of the Committee of 70, is reported to have made this remark concerning the pay allowed to Goff in the bill appropriating compensation for the counsel in the Lexow investigation:

"If the figures named in the bill represent the total amounts to be paid to the respective counsel, then it seems to me there is a gross inadequacy in the amount of Mr. Gory's compensation as compared with the amount to be paid to Mr. SCTHERLAND. Mr. GOFF cor finued in the investigation from the beginning to the end, and bore the brunt of the investigation (with the assistance of Mr. Moss and Mr. Jenone), and whatever good has been or may be derived from the investig tion it will be mainly due to the magnificent work h med as chief counsel to the committee

If the bill gives Mr. SUTHERLAND too much, that is no reason for concluding that it gives Goff too little. He gets \$20,000 for six months' work, though he was a lawyer of low standing at the bar. It is doubtful if he ever received a quarter as much as a year's income from his regular private practice, all of which was of an inferior sort, during his whole professional career. He was a cheap lawyer, for he was a poor lawyer, known as such in every court and by every other lawyer competent to judge of his abilities, with whom he came in contact. He had been noted as a bungler in the preparation and trial of his cases, and for the deficiency of his knowledge of legal principles and the bluntness of his perception. This deficiency was strikingly exhibited before the LEXOV committee. Throughout he showed a contemptuous ignorance of the rules of evidence, and pursued methods of examination which no self-respecting lawyer would have adopted, and no lawyer regardful of the dignity of his profession, or worthy to represent it, could have used. He outraged principles of the law which are almost sacred to every true lawyer. His manner and tone were utterly unprofessional and

wholly discreditable. It may be said that under the circum stances of the investigation and because of its peculiar character such methods as he adopted were necessary to attain the end he was after. It is true, too, that the LEXOW committee was not a court of justice in which the witnesses and the accused were protected by the strict application of the rules of evidence; but neither was Mr. GOFF performing the functions of a lawyer under the wide latitude allowed by it to him. He was a mere inquisitor performing extralegal functions, that conflicted with the whole spirit which imbues the profession of the law and by which it is governed. If he had shared that spirit, which gives to the bar the dignity of a noble profession, he could not have pursued the course he followed before that committee. If he had been restrained by the regard for justice and even decency, which prevails among all fair-minded and self-respecting men, law yers and laymen alike, he could not have

dopted it. Unless the pay allotted to Mr. GOFF should be made enormous, so as to be proportionate to his wholesale sacrifice of the requirements and proprieties of his nominal profession, \$20,000 is far too much. For the purely legal services performed by him as a third-class lawyer, it is five times the sum he would have received on such private practice as he could have obtained if he had not been employed in them. Really, a man of his low professional standing could have siforded to render them for nothing as a means of acquiring profitable publicity. This was proved by his getting the place of Recorder in consequence, and in spite of the demonstration they afforded of his utter un-

fitness for any judicial office whatsoever. Mr. LAROCQUE speaks of Mr. Goff's labors before the LEXOW committee as "magnificent." Would he himself be proud of having performed such work, would it have seen possible for him to perform it as a selfrespecting man and a lawyer regardful of the dignity of his profession and of the principles of law and justice?

The Shah of Persia is one of the progreesive sovereigns of the world, and is more olerant than any other independent Mohamnedan ruler. He is a man of peace, a protector of the missionaries, a patron of learning, and friend of such public improvements as seem to him desirable. He has introduced railroads, elegraphs, and a banking system into Persia,

and he has sought to develop his country's resources, while keeping on good terms with both England and Russia. He has recently granted o an enterprising American the right to establish electrical works, through which electricity may be used in the service of those industries and interests to which it is applied in this counry: and we must suppose that the American will make the best use of the concession which

We have no expectation of ever seeing Persia s great a country as it was in the time of CVRUS or Danius; and we do not think that Mohamnedanism is nearly so good a religion for it as Zoroastrianism was; and we regret to say that NAZR-ED-DIN has never led us to believe that he is as big a man as CAMBYSES was. But Persia ret possesses all the resources which it had in those ages when it was the leading power of the world; and if the Shah will give a few American electricians the chance to work them up there is no telling what will happen before the end of his reign.

If Mayor STRONG's recent message to the Board of Aldermen on the subject of the bonded debt of New York (the erroneousness of which was promptly shown by Comptroller Firch) is a fair illustration of the suggestions of the Commissioners of Accounts, the proposition to allow them \$100,000 for extra discoveries of a similar kind should be firmly resisted in Albany. The people's money should not be wasted.

All persons interested in the English language, and particularly the English spoken in the city of New York, are invited to attend a public meeting to be held next Tuesday at 4:30 at Columbia College, under the direction of the New York members of the American Dialect Society. The call is signed by Profs. THOMAS R PRICE, BRANDER MATTHEWS, G. E. WOODBERRY. A. V. WILLIAMS JACKSON of Columbia College, and Mr. E. H. BABBITT, the Secretary of the society. Prof. PRICE will preside. The object of the meeting is to call attention to the work of the society, and to make arrangements for organizing local circles to collect material to aid in the compilation of the dictionary proposed by the English Dialect Society. A number of peakers will present points of general interest in the study of our spoken language, and it is hoped that a beginning can then be made that will result in having the English of New York properly represented in the coming book, which aims to be a record of every word and every meaning used by the English-speaking race wherever it has taken root. The dialects of New York, past and present, are picturesque and racy. They cannot but be a matter of in every dweller in the city. The meeting should be well attended

It is a sign of a great and satisfactory expansion in yachting about New York when the various clubs feel the need of forming some general organization which can adopt one set of rules for all. The Yacht Racing Union proposed and to be considered by the Seawanhaka Club next Monday must be awaited by all good yachtsmen of a harmonious turn of mind and an impartial desire to promote the sport. One set of rules for measuring and racing boats capable of racing together is an excellent idea.

The news that the rebellion in Colombia is over and peace restored will, if confirmed, be welcomed not only on account of the removal of restrictions on commerce and the revival of trade, but because it will eliminate one more of the causes of anxiety that have beset our fleet in the Caribbean Sea.

At Panama we now have the Alert, and at Colon the Atlanta and Raleigh; while by tomorrow the New York, Columbia, Minneapolis, and Cincinnati should be assembled also at the latter point. With everything quiet there now, however, Admiral MEADE will be able to start for Port Limon later in the week, as his itinerary demands, perhaps leaving one or at most two ships on station at Colon.

The vigilance with which our fleet in the Gulf watches all signs of trouble on the Isthmus has been Illustrated during the past month, as it was still more emphatically ten years ago. The landing of a force from the Atlanta at Bocas del Toro showed that, if any interference was required to preserve order and peaceful transit is that region, our fleet proposed to undertake it, and to leave no opening for others.

A correspondent thinks that our recent reference to the turning of the tide of battle at Shiloh on the coming up of Bugill's forces does injustice to the Union troops. A lit le reflection, however, may show that this view, which he pursues at some length, is erroneous a similar way to the coming up of BLUCHER at Waterloo, of the Crown Prince at Sadowa, or of JOHNSTON at Bull Run obviously would do no injustice to the victors in eithe case. Those reenforcements were expected, and they arrived; and that is just the BUELL, and about all there is of it.

It might have been better, however, to use the general word "reenforcements," as that would have included WALLACE as well as BUELL, and WALLACE'S division of GRANT'S own army was a most welcome relief, after the early misfortunes of the battle. But as to the assertions, on the one hand, that, save for BUELL's arrival, GRANT would have been "driven into the Tennessee," or, on the other hand, that he had men enough, without BUELL, to recapture his lost ground, it is useless to speculate. Neither supposition exhausts the possibilities, for BEAURE GARD might have found it impossible to force GRANT's position, with its flanks protected by gunboats and its front covered by a wooded ravine crowned with artillery; and, on the other hand, GRANT, while able to repulse such an assault, might not have been atrons enough to advance, unless Burnt should have come up. In that case the field of the first day's battle might for a time have remained in Confederate possession.

There is no end, in fact, to the discussions of such might-have-beens. Our reference was rather to the actual occurrence of Confederate success the first day, turned into Union success on the second, thus making Shiloh one of the battles that yielded laurels to both sides, though ending in Union victory.

While the steam railroad companies of onnecticut are trying to prevent the electric railroad companies from procuring charters, the people of the State can find instruction in the Washington letter printed in THE SUN the other day giving an account of the influence exercised by the adoption of electrical traction in some parts of North Carolina, which has but recently come to be regarded as one of the very enter prising States of the Union. In the nilly regions near Asheville, electric cars run in every direc tion, even up the sides of spurs of the Blue Mountains, to the great convenience of the in habitants, who are now able to travel quickly for three, five, six, or more miles, making a jour-ney in a few minutes which would formerly have taken an hour's time. Where the best of teams moved laboriously through the clinging sand, the trolley car runs along at ten, tweive, or fifteen miles an hour, up hill or down. The development of the region and the comfort of ravel have been so largely promoted by the introduction of electric traction that new plans or its extension meet with general favor; and there is a project for the building of a trolley freight line through the tobacco-growing region of western North Carolina, where agricultural

products are carted to market at heavy expense. It seems to us that electric railroads are bound to supersede the older agencies of transportation in very many parts of the United States both in the country and in the city.

It seems to us that the Californians are naking more fuss than is useful about the Chiness who get into California upon forged cer-The number of Chinese who forge their way among us must be exceedingly small There are not any of them who sail directly from China to any Californian port; and it is very easy to ascertain just how many arrive at Vancouver by British steamers. If as many as 100 of them get into California in any year they must be very smart. The report that 15,000 forged certificates were to be issued is incredible. There are but two steamships of the line between Hong-Kong and Vancouver, and surely these ships are not packed with Chinese every trip. The allegation that Chinese can be brought

to the port of New York, or to any other port of the Atlantic seaboard, is preposter immigrant who comes to this place from a forsign country must land at Ellis Island, and no

Chinese immigrants ever land there, The Californians are too much afraid of the Chinese. They do not multiply in this country. and they are not more numerous at this tim than they were twenty years ago.

NOTES OF THE FINE ARTS. The Coming Sale of the Artistic Prope of the American Art Association.

The artistic property belonging to the American Art Association, which is to be sold at auction, beginning on April 25, is to be on exhibition for ten days at the American Art Galleries in Madison Square. disposal of this property at suction is due to the retirement from the association of Mr. James F. Sutton, and the collection is one acquired since the fall of 1892. The collection is especially rich in paintings, but it includes a great variety of very valuable and interesting art objects in antique silver, a number of the Barye figures, and other sculptures, Empire clocks, antique objects in brass and copper, fabrica, Oriental book ers, rugs, furniture, and a fine Em-pire table service of twenty-eight pieces presented by Napoleon I. to the Duke of Milan. The paintings include works of many famous artists, ancient and modern. It is especially strong in paintings of the modern French school. In advance of the exhibition it is possible only to mention a few of the most distinguished names, such as Vandyke, Gains-borough, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Greuze, and Rubens. Coming down to more recent periods, there are works by Pokitonow, Vollon, Raffaelli, Jongkind, Chaplin, Cazin, Gérôme, Henner, Delort, Monticelli, Troyon, and Ziem. Among the original im-pressionists and "advanced" men of France and America, there are examples by Cottet, Sonnier, Steinlen, Riviere, Manet, Monet, Lisley, Besnard, Alden Weir, and J. H. Twachtmann. Then there are the men of the Barbizon school, so called, who in this collection are represented by paintings by Corot, Daubigny, Dela croix, Dupré, Gericault, Jacque, and Rousseau. Of the American painters represented, besides Mr. Weir and Mr. Twachtmann, already mentioned, are William M. Chase, Charles H. Davis, Edward Gay, Alexander Harrison, and George Inness. There will be no private view or re ception on the occasion of opening this exhibition, but a first view will be afforded on Tuesday, to which any one presenting his personal

card will be admitted. Bloomingdale Bros, held a reception yesterday afternoan in their new art galleries at Third avenue and Fifty-ninth street, at which many persons were present. THE SUN has already noticed the pictures, in the collection, but yesterday as a special feature there was shown a remarkably dramatic painting by Ulpiano Checa of "The Naumachia," which won a gold medal in 1894. Checa will be recalled as the painter of that spirited work "A Roman Chariot Race," which gained a medal in the French Salon of 1889, and has been popularized by numerous reproductions.

An exposition of the paintings, pastels, etchings, and dry points in color of Miss Mary Cassatt will open at the Durand-Ruel galleries on Tuesday to continue for the rest of the month Miss Cassatt has shown herself in several exhibitions of recent years to be an artist of definite individuality and character.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Mrs. Arthur Paget and Mr. and Mrs. Cor nellus Vanderbilt on the Lucania. Mrs. Arthur Paget, daughter of the late Mrs. Paran Stevens, arrived from England vesterday on the Lucania. Mrs. Paget was met at the wharf by Mr. Rankin, Mrs. Stevens's private secretary for many years. They drove together to the late residence of Mrs. Stevens, East Fifty-seventh street. The body of Mrs. Paran

Fifty-seventh street. The body of Mrs. Paran Stevens was not removed to Boston for burial last night and will probably not be removed until Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. Reginald Vanderbilt, Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt. Reginald Vanderbilt, F. W. Rhinelander, and Fernando Yanga were passengers on the Lacania.

Among the passengers on the Paris were: Col. B. J. Atkinson, Senor Salvador Clover, first secretary to the Italian Legation at Mexico: Miss Katherine Clemmons, Marquis d'Eskens de Frenoys, Marquise Frenoys, the Rev. J. Garland Hamner, D. D.; Mrs. Kobert P. Porter, Bishop J. M. Thorburn, Charles T. Yerkes, and G. B. Ziegler.

LUCANIA OVERHAULED PARIS. Left Her 6 Hours 19 Minutes Astern in

Run of 2,080 Knots. The Cunard line fiyer Lucania achieved the distinction of distancing the American liner Paris in a run of about 2,060 knots from 0:30 o'clock on Tuesday evening until the two splendid vessels passed Sandy Hook Lightship. the l'aris's passengers landed before the passengers of the Lucania yesterday, partly be cause the Paris's pier is away down town, and partly because she can be docked quicker than

er more ponderous rival. The time of the Lucania from Queenstown ras 5 days 18 hours and 42 minutes. She had the lightship abeam at 11:01 o'clock on Friday night. She anchored outside the bar and came up to Quarantine yesterday morning. The Paris passed the lightship at 5:20 o'clock yesterday morning, having made the trip Southampton in 6 days 20 hours and 17

The American liner's passengers saw the fun The American liner's passengers saw the fun-nels of the Cunarder at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon away off on the starboard quarter. The Cunarder was going at a hot pace and piling on lots of coal, as her twin pennants of black smoke attested. The daylight faded and the moon, round and clear, came up out of the sea, The Cunarder gained steadily. At 9:15 the racers were abeam, the Lucania being about four miles to the north. The forms of some of her passengers were seen in silhouette as she passed through the lane of moonshine. For lifteen minutes the giants were vibrating abeam of each other. Each burned the signals of her line from her decks. The Lucania forged ahead at 9:30, and gradually increased her lead. Re-fored away she was invisible from the bridge of the Paris.

the Paris.

This race began when the big ships were about 2,040 knots from Sandy Hook Lightship. The Lucania got in 6 hours and 19 minutes ahead of the Paris. The weather was not heavy: otherwise, the Paris's admirers declare, the race would have been closer, for the clipper bowed American is at home in heavy seas. The beat nautical day's run of the Lucania was 540 knots, and the Paris's best day's run was 502 knots.

One Thing a Juror May Know. From the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

From the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

FARGO, N. D., April 9.— A prominent Republican visiting in Fargo to-day, and recently from Bismarck, where the United States court is in session, has a rich dark-brown roust for the court officials.

Last week an entertainment was given at the capital by local taient, in which some of the United States officials participated. Musicians were not numerous, and to insure a successful performance these had to be brought from other towns, and a special venire of neiti jurors was ordered, and by a combination of circumstances nearly all the veniremen chosen were musicians. The leader and a number of the members of the Grand Forks orchestra were summoned, as were members of Fargo musical organizations. There is also a local kick, as it is feared the musicians will be kept there and hindered from playing at the Shriners' ball here, for which both orchestras are secured.

Boston-New York Chees Match. To THE EDITOR OF THE SCX-Sir: The Brooklyn Chess Club is laboring under a false impression re-garding the late challenge sent from the chess players of Boston to the chess players of New York, if I may judge from the telegram sent here under the eviden direction of the Brooklyn Club.

In the first place, the challenge is from the chess players of Boston to the chess players of New York. condly, the Boston Chess Club has nothing to de

secondly, the Boston Chess Club has nothing to do with the affair. The match proposed is to be played under the auspices of the Boston Press Club, inviting the cooperation of the Manhattan Chess Club.

The reason for this actions the part of the Boston Press Club is the fact that the Manhattan Chess Club is recognised the world over as the leading chess club of the United States.

The Brooklya Chess Club is apparently grieved because the challenge for the proposed match of all Boston against New Lork was addressed to the Manhattan Chess Club and not to the Brooklya Chess Club, as the latter claims that it is the "champion club," but its members seem to furget that in 1839 they were deteated by the Boston chess players in a correspondence match by the score of four to one draw.

Furthermore, it would be proper for them to represent their present title of champion of the Metroschillar, the the latter defeats New York is like China solicitin Japan for another go.

B. C. Howell, for the Boston Press Club. Bosros, April 12, 1895.

AGAIN THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

A Recent Decision of the Authorities at Rom-A recent decision of the Catholic authorities in Rome regarding the school question in America is likely to reopen that controversy According to the decision referred to, what is known as the liberal party in the Catholic Church has made no advance, so far as the

making it proper for Catholic parents to send their children to public schools is concerned. This action of the Roman Catholic authorities is announced by the American Ecclesiastical Review of Philadelphia, the organ of the Catholic clergy of this country. The Review says that the decision, which comes from the Congrega tio de Propaganda Fide, and relates to the obligation of Catholic parents in the United States to send their children to the parochial schools, makes it clear that the provisions of the Council of Baltimore, which give the Bishops the discretionary power of enforcing the obligation remain intact. Following is the Council of

Baltimore's decree: We, therefore, both lovingly exhort and authorita-tively enjoin upon Catholic parents the duty of procuring for their children, whom they love, and whom God has intrusted to their care, and who have been egenerated in baptism, and are destined for heave truly Christian and Catholic education. Let then protect and safeguard these children during the whole time of their youth sgainst the influences of a purely secular education. Hence they shall send them to the parochial school, or to some other school truly Catho ic, unless where the Bishop believes that, under par ticular circumstances, he may permit an excepti

It has long been maintained by one party in the Church that this decree meant that Catholic parents are compelled to send their children to Catholic schools, while the other so-called ents were free to allow their children to attend public schools. Touching upon this question, the article quoted says:

"It is well known that difficulties arose when a few years ago, the liberal wave began to sweep the country with the sound of a new interpretation, according to which there was to be a general move toward union between the Catholio parochial and the colorless, or infidel, public schools. A somewhat new system got up in a Western town, and heraided throughout the whole land by travelling advocates and servile newspapers, was to be the pattern and model which would in abort time make all the Irish and German folk American. Then some of the Bishops began to be charged with excessive severity and an un-American spirit, because they had used their right of declaring unworthy of the sacraments parents who refused to support Catholic schools, and who would not send their children to them on the open plea that the public schools were good enough for them, and that their children got enough religion in the Sunday school." a few years ago, the liberal wave began to sweep

public schools were good enough for them, and that 'their children got enough religion in the Sunday school.'

"The antagonism created useless and hurtful contentions, and the Holy See wisely silenced the storm. But we must not suppose that the old laws and the old orthodox and generous spirit of the Church, which acts like a mother, sometimes revere, sometimes indulgent, yet always kindly and for the best interests of her children, have changed. We are just now where we were nine years ago, with the decrees of the Council of Baltimore in full force."

This refers to Archbishop Ireland and the Faribault pian, which started the school controversy three years ago. It is believed that the Archbishop and his followers will take notice of this expression of the Review, as that magazine is a clerical organ. If such prove to be the case, it is probable, in the minds of those best informed, that a lively controversy will result.

"Only last month," declares the Review, "one four Bishops, feeling that the cold undercurrent which was working against the parochial school system still chilled the zeal of some of his clergy in behalf of a thoroughly Catholic education, asked the Holy See if a Bishop was 'free to use his discretion of declaring purents unworthy of the sacraments when, through mere obstinacy, they prefer to send their children to the public schools.' He also asked whether the Council of Baltimore, on this point, was in future to be sustained. The answer came quickly. It praises the Bishop for his zeal in exhabilishing thoroughly Catholic schools in his diocesse, and sustains the Council of Baltimore and emphasizes the discretionary right of the Bishops in carrying out the decrees of the Council."

A New York priest, in discussing this latest whose of the school still except the process.

Bishops in carrying out the decrees of the Council."

A New York priest, in discussing this latest phase of the school question, said yesterday:

This decision means that, if he sees fit, a Hishop may issue an order forbidding parents who do not send their children to the parochial schools to approach the sacraments. Virtually this would be but a little less severe punishment than expelling them from the Church. Some years ago in many of the dioceses throughout the country the Hishops made it a rule to deprive of the sacraments parents who sent their children to public schools in preference to parochial schools, but when Mgr. Satolli came here this was modified. Now it seems, however, that the Propaganda at Rome approves the action of such Bishops and recommends that their example be followed by other members of the hierarchy. It seems certain that there will be quite a controversy on this point."

DON'T LIKE THE SALVATION ARMY.

Brooklynites Who Live Near One of Its Barracks Say the Place Is a Nulsance, Since the Salvation Army took possession of the old Emsbury Methodist Church in Herkimer street, near Schenectady avenue, in Brooklyn. that once quiet neighborhood has become one of the liveliest in the city. The residents within a couple of blocks of the barracks want clad hills of Berkshire will make a setting for to have the Salvation soldiers driven out, and most of them have joined in a petition to Mayor Schieren to have the place suppressed as a nui-

Sance.
Police Captain Dyer of the Schenectady avenue station said yesterday:

"The place is undoubtedly a nuisance. We have to send officers there even at midnight. A number of arrests have been made, and the building is the nightly resort of a lot of young fellows and young girls, who go there for sport. I can hear the bass drum a couple of blocks away."

away."

The Captain in charge of the barracks says
the army established barracks in that particular neighborhood because it affords an excellent
field for its missionary work.

THE OASES OF MARS.

Interesting Possibilities Dependent Upon an Alleged Discovery.

From the Rochester Democrat and Chrontele. In the April number of Popular Astronomy. Percival Lowell of the Lowell Observatory, Arizona, discusses the "cases" of Mars. He observed last summer that the canals slowly appeared in a way to indicate that they were seasonal and that round, dark spots slowly devel-oped after the canals and at their intersection. As time passed the spots deepened involor, leading to the conclusion that vegetation was concerned in the phenomenon. The same condi-

ing to the conclusion that vegetation was concerned in the phenomenon. The same condition was noted in the canals themselves, indicating that vegetation along the banks caused them to be visible and to appear double.

In nearly every case the spots were circular and averaged about 120 miles in diameter. This circular form is an evidence to Mr. Lowell that the system is artificial, as he reasons that if the formation was natural the oases would be concave between the intersecting canals instead of convex. This contention is reasonable, and taken in connection with the fact that in most cases more than two canals intersect at a single oasis, furnishes a good argument in favor of the theory that the canal system is artificial. His alatement of the case is certainly very ingenious, if it is not conclusive. He says: "If one were to draw lines at haphazard over the surface of a globe he would find that although crossings of two lines would occur pientifully enough, crossings of more than two lines would occur prentifully enough, crossings of more than two lines would occur prentifully enough, crossings of more than two lines would occur prentifully enough, crossings of more than two lines of canal cross to one place marked by a root, One can best demonstrate the difficulty of haphazard intersection at one point of more than two lines by drawing lines at random on a blank sheet of paper. After the experiment has been tried the force of Mr. Lowell's reasoning will be evident. It is certainly the strongest presentation yet made in favor of the theory that the canals are

made in favor of the theory that the canals are artificial.

The arrangement by which several canals are made to intersect at one point would utilize to the best advantage the water annually flowing from one pole to the other over the desert of the equatorial regions as the snows about one pole melt. There must be a time when the flow of water in the canals hearly ceases. This must be when summer ends at one pole and winter is just beginning to give way to spring in the other. The seasons come and go so slowly that there are no floods, but merely a change in the direction of flow of water from one pole to the other across the equator. During the objection of flow of water from one pole to the other across the equator. During the objection of was presented to us, and when first observed the snow cap was of large dimensions. It melted under the heat of advancing summer and as the water flowed northward through the canals vegetation revived and the lines and spots became visible in the telescope. If the observations of Mr. Lowell are accurate he has gone a long way toward showing design in the canals and the round spots or oness. It will remain for astronomers to test the accuracy of his seeing, Reeping in view the explanation that has been advanced. There is a possibility that Mr. Lowell, aided by other observers, may demonstrate at the next opposition that Mars is inhabited. demonstrate at the next opposition that Mars

By trifling with a cold, many a one allows himsel drift into a condition favorable to the developmen some latent disease, which thereafter takes full season of the system. Better cure your Cold at o with Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a good remedy Throat-alls and Lung affections.— Act.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

All the world is glad that Easter is come again with its customary exuberance of sweet sounds, sweet smells, and kindly words. Far and wide over this big town flowers of the field and hothouse blooms shed their fragrance, organs roll out their stirring notes, and fresh young volces chant the hymns written centuries ago to commemorate the stately feast. Rejoicing seems to be irrepressible at this seaon, for spring and Easter are convertible terms, and everything brings brightness to the ace and lightness to the heart.

To-morrow the exhibitating blasts of the guard's horn will draw crowds into the Fifth avenue to see the glittering coach with its four norses, its showy harness, its swell "whip," and Mrs. Henry Sloane's party of pretty women and good-looking men, who will be the first to appear on the Pioneer's roof. Already the entire coach is engaged for nearly every day until the middle of next month, with the exception of nual drive, and the 25th, when the customary parade is to take place. During the coming month the Ploneer has been secured for two days by Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, for two by Mrs. William D. Sloane, and also for two by Mrs. W. Seward Webb. On Tuesday next Mr. Center Hitchcock takes out a party filling the entire coach, on Wednesday Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer has it, on Thursday Mrs. Adrian Iselin, on Friday Mrs. Tailer again, and on Saturday Mrs. William D. Sloane. The hunting season having closed yesterday will make sporting men and women all the keener for coaching, and the runs promise to be lively ones.

Dancing at this time of the year drifts completely out of sight, and the only gaslight musements that make themselves acceptable are those to be found behind the doors of opera ouses and theatres. The French and Italian singers will be greeted with enthusiasm to-morrow night, and the boxes will make as good a show as they have done any time this winter.

Mrs. Fish has cards out for a musical on Tuesday afternoon, when good music, partly amateur, will be heard, and the Thursday Evening Club will hold its next meeting on the 18th at the Washington square residence of Bishop and Mrs. Potter. On Wednesday, the 17th. there will be a small but pretty wedding in Grace Church Chantry, when Miss King and Mr. Edward Post are to be made man and wife. Mr. de Courcy Forbes will act as best man, but there

will be no bridesmalds or ushers. The transatlantic liner arriving on Wednesday will bring the Hon. George Curzon, whose marriage to Miss Mary Leiter is appointed for the following Monday, April 22, not for the early part of June, as was incorrectly reported. Lord Lamington will accompany Mr. Curzon to act as best man, and Mr. Curzon's sister and brother are also expected. A curious circumstance connected with this marriage is that the bride and bridegroom are said to have met only five times since they were first introduced, and the engagement and preliminaries of the marriage have been arranged entirely by letter. Mr. Leiter's settlement upon his daughter is said to be \$25,000 per annum, which, if true, is ington is to be a quiet one, in conformity with English customs, the ceremony taking place at St. John's Church, with only the bride's younger sisters as bridesmaids, and a breakfast to follow at Mr. Leiter's house in Dupont Circle.

The next wedding of special interest will be in this city, and will take place on the 23d, the day after Miss Leiter's. Miss Berryman and Mr. Casimir de Rham will be married in St. George's Church on that day, and the profusion of flowers, with the long train of bridesmaids, not to speak of the beauty of the bride, will make L perhaps as picturesque a scene as the marriage of Mrs. Berryman's elder daughter to Mr. Lordlard Spencer, in St. Thomas's Church, about ten years since. Those who were present on that occasion are never likely to forget the unusual beauty of the bridal party or the ethereal lovellness of the bride.

The marriage of Miss Madeline Lewis and Mr. Frederick Foster Carey, in Trinity Chapel, on the 30th, will be the last prominent event of the kind before June. Miss Lewis's bridesmaids will be Miss Mabel Lewis, Miss Marion Carey, Miss Dash, Miss Barger, Miss Jeannie Tiffany, and Miss Marie Winthrop. Two little consinof the bride, Miss Edith Kane and Miss Maude

Wolfe, will lead the bridal procession June 1 will be the date of the first country wedding from Sir Roderick Cameron's beautiful country seat on Staten Island. The marriage ceremony will be performed in St. John's Church, Clifton, and the reception afterward will be in the nature of a fête champêtre, to which all the friends of the young couple will be invited. Very much the same kind of entertainment will be repeated at Elm Court, Lenox, at the wedding of Miss Adèle Sionne and Mr. James A. Burden, Jr., except that the verdurethe picture such as few other localities could afford. The village streets and lanes will be bright with the green and gold shadows of June and the number of house parties in Lenox, Pittsfield, and Stockbridge, combined with Mrs Sloane's guests at her own house and at Curtis's Hotel, will make a gay assemblage.

The Lenten season, which ended yesterday, has been unlike most of its predecessors, as it has not been remarkable for universal churchgoing or for sewing classes, or even for an un-due number of benevolent enterprises. Badminton and the Michaux Club have held their own, but athletics generally have been on the decline, and theatre clubs much less numerous than usual. Lectures, on the contrary, have awakened the warmest interest, and a general leaning toward instructive readings has driven everything else out of sight.

That society people have been sedulously cultivating their intellects and devoting their leisure hours to literary pursuits, is abundantly proved by the issue of many books from the publishers' hands bearing in gilt letters on their covers the names of men and women prominent in the social world. Julien Gordon can no longer claim to be the only New York woman who has won a name for writing bright and clever novels. Other Richmonds are in the field, and among them Mrs. Reginsid de Koven, whose story entitled "The Sawdust Doll" has attracted much attention and called forth not a little praise. The style of the book is poetical and graceful, and there are deep touches of feeling in the woes of the unhappy young wife, who, after the fashion of all fin de siècle herines, loves a man who is not her husband, while that husband, who is a model of all military and domestic virtues, is living, wooing, and enjoying life in the same house with her. There is little or no incident in the story, no lively dislogue, no striking portrayal of character: of familiar scenes very graphically done.

That very appealing charity, the House of the Holy Comforter, or, in other words, the Free Home for incurables, should be stilltantially benefited by the performance of Mr. Edward T. Potter's operatta of "A Twelfth Night Festival," which is to be given on Thursday afternoon, April 25, at Carnegie Hall. This "cantata with action," to give it the technical name, has been in process of preparation for many weeks, and neither time, trouble, nor expense has been spared to make the representation a grand spectacular as well as musical succass. Those who have been admitted to reheareals say that it is a wonderful pageaut, with king, queen, heralds, knights, and minstrels, a robing, as well as a throning and coronation scene, with exquisite original melodies running through it, combined with fine old English airs, ancient dances, and two sarabands, the music of one dating back to Charles 11.'s time. A full orchestra and organ will be in attendance, with a chorus of one hundred voices from the Oratorio Society, making in all over two hundred performers. The list of patronesses includes Mrs. Charles H. Berryman, Mrs. Jonn C. Wilmerding, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Ladenburg, Mrs. J. W. Minturn, Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. R. M. Hunt, Mrs. Charles A. Post. Miss Amy Townsend, Miss Furniss, Miss Frelinghuysen, and many others equally efficient and influential. Tickets and hoxes are now for sale by Mrs. Frederick Goodridge, 250 Fifth avenue, between the hours of 10 and 1 daily, and by Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn, 49 Wes Twenty-third steest, and Mrs. Henry Clows, & West Thirty-lourth street, between 3 and 6 P. M.